

### Gold price rises \$30 an ounce

LONDON, Feb. 6 (R) — The price of gold rose more than \$30 an ounce to \$716 today, confounding predictions it would stabilise after hectic changes in past weeks. Dealers said the main reason for the rise was the late rise in European bullion markets was uncertainty over the result of a gold auction by the International Monetary Fund later tonight. The fund was selling 446,000 ounces of gold in London at \$684. Sterling also rose sharply while the dollar fell on international currency markets. The pound was set by hopes for an end to Britain's national steel strike after employers and unions announced they were resuming pay talks. The pound sterling closed at \$2.3125 in London, more than one cent up on yesterday's price and its highest level against the dollar since last July.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

### El Salvador frees seven detainees

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 6 (R) — El Salvador's ruling junta today freed seven of the 13 detainees whose release had been demanded by leftist militants in exchange for diplomatic hostages they were holding at the Spanish embassy. A government spokesman said a judge had ordered the release of the seven in San Miguel, 140 kilometres from San Salvador on the grounds there was no valid reason to keep them under detention. Leftist militants of the Popular League of February 28 (LP-28) seized the embassy in San Salvador yesterday to back their demands for the release from jail of the 13 detainees. Nine of them were believed to be members of the United Popular Front (FAPU), one of several political action fronts operating in this troubled central American country. The other four were Popular League members. The release of the seven raised hopes that the occupation of the embassy would end soon.

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AMMAN, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 7, 1980 — RABIA ALAWAL 21, 1400

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

## Israel to tighten security on occupied West Bank

JERUSALEM, (Agencies) — Defence Minister Ezer Weizman told today Israeli security will be tightened in the West Bank after the death last week of a Palestinian in the occupied city.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin's cabinet was to discuss the proposal soon. But so far the government has not encouraged widespread Jewish settlement in Arab cities on the West Bank.

Israelis have a "religious and national heritage" which gave them the right to live in Hebron, considered sacred to both Arabs and Jews, Mr. Weizman said. But he gave no direct answer to demands that the government allow Jews to reoccupy property lost 35 years ago when the Jewish quarter in Hebron was evacuated in the wake of Arab riots.

Mr. Weizman said the shooting was carried out by those trying to "spread panic and fear in the Arab and Jewish populations" and to torpedo the peace agreement with Egypt.

"There is no force or element which can abolish our military grip on this settlement and presence in those territories," Mr. Weizman said. He added that Israel would step up security arrangements in the area, and will fight Palestinians "here and abroad."

Hardline members of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's coalition called on the government to allow Jews to inhabit old houses in the centre of Hebron.

A member of the Likud Bloc, Mr. Yosef Rom, said: "The duty of Israel today is to renew the Jewish presence in Hebron — not as a response to the killing of innocents but as a contribution to the renewal of Jewish independence in the Land of Israel (a term used to describe the biblical boundaries of Israel which included the West Bank and Gaza)."

Israel established a Jewish suburb on the outskirts of Hebron soon after it was occupied in 1967. Several governments have since refused to allow Jews to live in the town centre.

Extreme rightwing Knesset member Geula Cohen attempted to play a recording of the Palestine Liberation Organisation anthem through the house loudspeaker system during the debate after Mr. Weizman's statement.

After criticising cabinet policies towards PLO activity in occupied territories as too lenient, she pulled a mini-tape recorder out of an envelope and put it close to the microphone. The recording was made during a recent demonstration of Arab students on the campus of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. The bewildered speaker ordered Mrs. Cohen off the rostrum only after the anthem's first two lines had echoed around the house.



His Majesty King Hussein and Her Highness Princess Haya arrive in Amman from London Wednesday evening. In the background (right) are His Highness Prince Mohammad (in overcoat) and His Highness Prince Hassan. Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf shakes hands with Court Minister Amer Khammash (in dark suit). King Hussein shakes hands with Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Louzi.

## King returns home after London visit

AMMAN, Feb. 6 (JNA) — His Majesty King Hussein returned home this evening at the end of a private visit to Britain lasting nearly three weeks.

During the visit, the King discussed with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and senior British officials Anglo-Jordanian relations and latest Middle East developments.

The King was met at the Airport by His Highness Prince Mohammad, Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, cabinet members, senior officials and high ranking army officers. Returning with the King were Her Highness Princess Haya and the Court Minister Amer Khammash.

## Lebanon's army to take duties from withdrawing Syrian troops

BEIRUT, Feb. 6 (R) — The Lebanese government today decided to ask the army to take over security duties from Syrian peace-keeping troops who are expected to withdraw from Beirut soon.

An official announcement said the army, the Syrian force and Lebanese internal security forces had also been asked to draw up a plan for imposing the government's authority throughout the country.

Lebanese officials have expressed fears that the planned Syrian withdrawal from the capital could lead to fresh clashes between rival militias which fought each other during the 1975-76 Lebanese civil war.

The mandate of the 30,000-strong Syrian force was extended for six months on Jan. 23, but a few days later units began pulling out of positions south of Beirut and concentrating in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley. At the time, Syria and Israel accused each other of preparing an attack.

Lebanese Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss visited Damascus on Monday and secured a postponement of the Syrian withdrawal from Beirut.

## Egypt ends Israel boycott

CAIRO, Feb. 6 (R) — Egypt's People's Assembly (parliament) has passed a bill ending the economic boycott of Israel, the official Middle East News Agency reported today.

The agency said the bill was approved last night following the normalisation of Egyptian-Israeli relations which began on Jan. 26.

The two countries, under their peace treaty signed in Washington in March last year, are due to exchange ambassadors on Feb. 26.

Lifting the boycott, which Egypt and all Arab countries had imposed since the creation of the Zionist state in 1948, paves the way for normal trade and economic relations between Egypt and Israel.

The agency said all 30 members of the opposition Socialist Labour Party (SLP) abstained from voting on the draft bill. The SLP leader Ibrahim Shukri said they abstained because they felt Israel was not serious about granting autonomy to the Palestinians living on the West Bank of Jordan and in the Gaza Strip, the agency reported.

## Jordan raises prices of petroleum products

AMMAN, Feb. 6 (JNA) — The prices of petroleum products will go up in Jordan tomorrow in accordance with a defence order issued by the prime minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf today.

The new price index was announced after a lengthy cabinet meeting during which recent increases in crude oil prices were discussed in the context of their effects on Jordan's economy. The new prices are as follows:

Liquid gas (in 12.5 kg bottles): JD 1.5, including delivery and installation at the consumers' home.

High octane petrol: 150 fils per litre.

Regular petrol: 130 fils per litre. Kerosene: 40 fils per litre at the station with an additional one fil a litre if delivered home.

Diesel oil (solar): 35 fils per litre.

Fuel oil: JD 30 per tonne.

Crude oil: JD 50 per tonne.

The announcement also said the cabinet had decided to approve amended electricity rates presented by the Jordan Electricity Authority and electricity companies in Amman and Irbid.

Customs duty on high fuel-consuming passenger cars also will be increased "in accordance with specific regulations aiming at conserving fuel consumption."

No details of the electricity hikes or the customs duty increases were available.

Speaking after the cabinet meeting, the prime minister said a strict plan for conserving energy had been drawn up and called on the public to cooperate with the government in economising in the use of oil products, water and electricity.

He said that the decision to raise oil prices was dictated by "economic conditions and realities." It was necessary to rise the prices in view of the recent rise in crude oil prices from \$18 to \$26 a barrel, he said.

He added that the government is keen on keeping the public informed of the facts and that "it is difficult to maintain economic growth without informing the citizens and seeking their participation."

Earlier today, the National Consultative Council (NCC) appealed to all Arab states except Egypt for increased financial support.

Egypt for increased financial support.

In messages to Arab kings and heads of state, the NCC said Jordan was the Arab World's "main defence line" and one of the countries "exposed to the most dangerous aggressive and expansionist designs."

The messages stressed that the Jordanian people, "in its shouldering of its responsibilities, bears a heavier financial burden than that of any other Arab citizen."

The aid being paid to Jordan under the Baghdad and Tunis Arab summit conferences "barely meets basic defence and developmental needs. The purchasing power of that aid is declining with the decline in the value of the dollar," the messages said.

The NCC messages also said the value of Jordan's oil imports this year "exceeds half the value of its local revenues as provided for in the national budget 'for 1980'."

Any increase in oil prices would adversely affect defence and production capabilities and would threaten stability, security and steadfastness, the messages added.

Jordan's imports of oil this year are expected to reach JD 112 million (about \$380 million).

The messages appealed for Arab response "to a national duty" and called upon recipients to "act towards finding a speedy solution to the problem to enable Jordan to bear its burdens and overcome this difficult crisis."

Similar messages were sent to speakers of Arab parliaments, the president of the Palestinian National Council and the secretary of the Arab League.

ICJ accuses Israel of using psychological pressures on Arab, Palestinian prisoners.

GENEVA, Feb. 6 (R) — The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) urged Israel today to give the Red Cross more access to Arab and Palestinian prisoners, saying that psychological pressures had sometimes been used to obtain confessions from them.

ICJ Secretary-General Niall MacDermot, who visited Israel and the occupied territories last month, said he thought unacceptable methods of psychological pressure were applied in some cases, "in particular in the form of prolonged periods of sleep deprivation, accompanied by prolonged standing or sitting, bound hand and foot and hooded and in complete isolation."

Mr. MacDermot said he had urged Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and other Israeli authorities during discussions to set up a system of spot checks, perhaps by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

"I fear that some of those convicted by the Israeli military tribunals have been convicted on the basis of confessions obtained by these means," he added. "There is no system of appeal from these tribunals."

Mr. MacDermot said the Geneva-based ICRC were not allowed to visit interrogation centres. Suspects were brought to them in the prison blocks, he reported.

Mr. MacDermot said many victims of sleep deprivation found such methods harder to withstand than physical torture. He urged Israeli authorities to lay down clearly the permitted methods of interrogation, as well as setting up a system of spot checks.

## Regional Briefs

AMMAN, Feb. 6 (R) — Kuwait has stopped selling crude oil to the company Pontoli SA because of suspicions that a contract bought by the firm was diverted to South Africa, the oil company said today. The ministry told Reuters that Pontoli would again be sold Kuwaiti crude if inquiries proved the tanker which sank mysteriously last month, had secretly unloaded its cargo in Africa. Kuwait bans oil sales to South Africa because of its policy of apartheid. The Liberian-registered Salem sank in the West African coast on Jan. 17. It left Kuwait for a cargo of 193,132 tonnes of oil, which was bought by the Oil Company while the tanker was at sea. Lloyd's of London, which insured the cargo for \$56 million, said last week the ship unloaded the oil in Durban, in South Africa, in December.

ABABA, Feb. 6 (R) — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali said today his country was willing to set up a military base facilities to the United States to counter intervention in the Middle East. He told a press conference here: "Arab country, due to foreign intervention, is asking for aid from the United States, we are willing to give military facilities to the United States on their way to help this country." He said he abided by a 1950 Arab security pact although now, because of peace agreement with Israel, it did not have diplomatic status with other signatories. Dr. Ghali is in the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa for a meeting of Organisation of African Unity (OAU) ministers starting today.

AMMAN, Feb. 6 (R) — Oman has raised its crude oil price by two cents to \$30.20 a barrel backdated to Jan. 1, its oil ministry said today as saying. The Qatar News Agency said an announcement by the ministry in Muscat explained that the price followed recent increases by other oil producing countries, which is not a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), produces about 300,000 barrels of oil a day.

ISLUS, Feb. 6 (R) — A Palestinian pilot has been killed in a training flight in Pakistan, the Palestinian News Agency (PNA) said last night. The Wafa report was believed to be the disclosure that Palestinians are training as airmen in Pakistan. Lieutenant Mohammad Hamed Abu Samra died on Jan. 24, he was buried yesterday. Wafa said. He was 24 and joined the biggest Palestinian commando group, in 1977.

CARACAS, Feb. 6 (R) — Venezuelan President Herrera Campesino today after talks on strengthening the Organisation of American States (OAS) and unifying third world countries for a new economic order. President Campesino, on a tour of the Middle East, said before leaving that Venezuela favoured a unified oil pricing system. The president told a press conference it was important that OPEC should help developing countries. Yesterday he proposed that Venezuela house a new institution to train people from the third world. He said the south dialogue between rich and poor countries should all aspects of international economic structures. The president left for the Libyan Jamahiriya. He will also visit Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

AMMAN, Feb. 6 (R) — The spiritual head of Israel's small Druze minority, Sheikh Amin Tarif last night voiced strong religious objections to a decision by the Knesset legal committee to increase the number of judges serving on Druze religious courts. "Druze are a break-away Muslim sect whose secret religious laws are passed from generation to generation by leaders of the sect. They live mostly in Syria and Lebanon, with a large concentration on the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights. Sheikh Tarif told reporters that their courts were established on the basis of religious tenets and not a matter for political consideration. The ministry of religious affairs is aiming to change the number of judges from eight to nine, to conform to the composition of religious courts in the country."

## Milan gunman releases six hostages unharmed

MILAN, Italy, Feb. 6 (R) — A gunman holding seven hostages in an office building in Central Milan today released six of them unharmed, police said.

They added that statement from the four women and two men now freed appeared to confirm the gunman's claim that he had killed the office messenger shortly after taking over the premises yesterday afternoon.

The gunman, Antonio Brambilla, 34, is still holding one hostage, named as Rita Riboni, but police said there was no immediate concern for her safety.

Large forces of armed police ringed the building where Brambilla was holding out, but the magistrate in command of them said there was no intention of trying to rush him. "We are proceeding with great caution, as Brambilla is armed and may have hand grenades." But he added that the gunman, believed to be mentally deranged, now seemed calm and quiet.

Earlier today Brambilla, who at first claimed to be a member of a left-wing urban guerrilla group, said he would give himself up at seven p.m. (1800 GMT). Police named Brambilla's victim as Gianni Ferrari, 40. They said motive for his murder appeared to have been a relationship between Brambilla and Ferrari's wife, but they were unable to explain why he had taken the hostages or claimed to be an urban guerrilla.

Brambilla has previous convictions for theft and other crimes and in 1963 was confined for a period in a mental hospital.



Police wearing bullet-proof jackets block the entrance of the street in the heart of Milan Wednesday, where a gunman was holding seven hostages since Tuesday noon, in the offices of a U.S. subsidiary in the building shown at left. The gunman today released six hostages unharmed. (AP wirephoto)

## Bani-Sadr accuses U.S. embassy occupiers of acting like government within government

TEHRAN, Feb. 6 (R) — President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr today accused Muslim students occupying the U.S. embassy of acting like a government within a government.

He was reacting in an interview with the newspaper Kayhan, to news that Information Minister Nasser Minachi had been arrested on the strength of seized embassy documents disclosed by the students last night on state radio.

Officials at Tehran's Evin Prison said Mr. Minachi was being questioned about alleged contacts with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) but added he had not been charged.

President Bani-Sadr, in office for three days, said of the broadcast: "It is a self-centred action by the students, how can one rule a country when a group... acts in a self-centred way and behaves like a government within a government?"

He said the ruling Revolutionary Council had no prior knowledge of the documents produced against Mr. Minachi. "They go at midnight to a minister's house and arrest the minister in his home," he said.

The prison authorities said Mr. Minachi was arrested by revolutionary guards on a warrant from the Islamic revolutionary prosecutor's office.

It was his strongest attack so far on the students, although he has previously criticised their occupation of the embassy and the detention of about 50 Americans since Nov. 4 to back their demands for the extradition of the Shah.

Of the state radio and television, he asked: "Why do they always put these children on the air without consulting the authorities?"

The director of state radio, Dr. Mehdi Hadi, defended the decision to give the students air time. "Whenever they want time, we give them time and we would do the same for Bani-Sadr if he wanted to reply to them," Dr. Hadi said.

"The students have started a new revolution. The revolution must go on."

The Iranian foreign ministry was meanwhile concentrating its efforts on providing Panama with documents to justify the extradition of the deposed Shah, a spokesman said.

He said Iranian authorities had been given a 60-day deadline, which runs out in the second half of March, to provide evidence to back up the extradition appeal.

The spokesman also confirmed comments by lawyers close to the government that the deposed Shah had been presented with an arrest warrant by Panamanian authorities but was allowed to remain free on bail.

It was Iran's understanding that the former monarch was not allowed to leave Panama under the terms of the bail, the spokesman added.

In another move towards a possible solution of the Iran-U.S. crisis, the Revolutionary Council was meeting today, for the second time in two days, to review proposals by United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, sources close to the council said.

The council has already accepted in principle the setting up of an international commission to investigate ex-Shah's alleged crimes. But diplomatic sources said a gap still remained between Dr. Waldheim's proposal that the start of the commission's work and the release of the hostages should be simultaneous and the Iranian view that the commission must first reach its conclusions.

Avastollah Mohammad Beheshti, secretary of the Revolutionary Council, told a news conference the council was studying new proposals on the international commission. He declined to say what they were.

Diplomatic sources said speculation that Dr. Waldheim had proposed the hostages be handed to neutral third party while the commission sat had not been confirmed by the secretary-general.

The Revolutionary Council has fixed March 7 as the date for the first round of elections for a 270-seat Islamic assembly due to sit for the first time on April 1.

It has yet to decide whether it will continue to act as the government in the meantime, or whether President Bani-Sadr will name his own government.

Professor Norman Forer of the University of Kansas, leader of a delegation of 49 Americans to Iran, speaks to reporters prior to their departure Tuesday night from Kennedy Airport in New York. Members of the delegation surround him. Professor Forer said the invitation from the Iranian militants holding about 50 Americans hostages at the U.S. embassy in Tehran, was a "significant move towards reconciliation" between the American and Iranian peoples, despite what he called the "regrettable and disgraceful" policy of the U.S. government towards Iran. He said the crisis surrounding the hostages had been whipped up into a "war hysteria" in the United States. He linked any release of the hostages to an understanding by Americans of U.S. involvement in Iran during the past 25 years, which he said led to a period of repression during the reign of the now-deposed Shah. The delegation making the trip includes clergymen, professional people and members of women's groups. (AP wirephoto)



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His Highness Crown Prince Hassan speaks with the Tunisian presidential envoy, Mr. Mohammad Mzali.

## Hassan receives Bourguiba message

AMMAN, Feb. 6 (JNA) -- His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, today received a message addressed to His Majesty

King Hussein from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. The message, delivered at the royal court by Tunisian Presidential envoy

Mr. Mohammad Mzali, deals with current Arab affairs. Mr. Mzali, who is also the Tunisian minister of education, arrived here yesterday.

## P.M. meets Rydbeck on UNRWA

By Ron Cathell  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Feb. 6 -- The Commissioner General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), Mr. Olof Rydbeck, called on the Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, today to discuss the agency's financial problems and how this could affect services to the refugees.

Mr. Rydbeck arrived last night from UNRWA headquarters in Vienna to chair the agency's regularly scheduled executive council meeting here today and tomorrow.

During his talks with the prime minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid stressed that the international community has a responsibility to help UNRWA maintain services to refugees until a just solution can be found to the Palestinian problem.

The talks were attended by Minister of Reconstruction and Development Mr. Omar Nabulsi and the director of the UNRWA field office in Jordan, Mr. John Tanner.

Later today, Mr. Rydbeck chaired a meeting of UNRWA's general cabinet to discuss the agency's operational budget. The meeting is one of three such meetings held each year. Gathered were the directors of field offices from Arab host countries and department heads of education, health, finance and information.

UNRWA is currently faced with a \$50 million budget deficit for this year. If more funds are not contributed by the end of February, the agency must consider cuts in services. The first service that would be cut is the preparatory school programme which involves 92,000 students.

"The deficit we now face

threatens the education cycle. We are making every effort possible throughout the world to raise contributions," Mr. Tanner said.

Often contributions from governments or international organizations are in the form of food instead of currency. Such aid is essential to UNRWA in feeding the refugees, but the agency can't sell the products for much-needed currency to pay for other services. So it is completely dependent on cash contributions to maintain health and education services.

"You could say that Mr. Rydbeck is now dedicating nearly 100 per cent of his time to seeking contributions," Mr. Tanner said. Mr. Rydbeck is contacting members of the United Nations but he is concentrating on the United States, Sweden, Britain and the Arab Gulf states for cash contribution. Mr. Rydbeck will return to Vienna on Saturday.

## NOTEBOOK

### How holy are you?

By Rami G. Khouri

REALLY, NOW, is there no shame at all in Washington?

I thought the American government had stooped to the lowest possible depths of double-standardism in so passionately decrying the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan while remaining so docile about the Israeli occupation of Palestine. But no, there was to be more shame and more hypocrisy.

It started again in the Soviet Union, in the case of the internal banishment of Dr. Sakharov, the physicist who monitors human rights as a hobby. The uproar in the United States was deafening. Every politician, every political grouping, practically every major league basketball team added its voice to the chorus of protest. Save Sakharov!

Well, we have heard these voices before, yet we remain amazed at the capacity of the United States government and political leadership to be so selective in its indignation. We wonder, as we have for many years, what is it about Dr. Sakharov that so engages Western passions? What makes this Soviet human rights activist different from Palestinian human rights activists? What distinguishes a Soviet patriot from a Palestinian patriot? What separates Soviet jails from Israeli jails?

Then we heard a new line from America, about the threat that Soviet expansionism presents to the Islamic world. Well, we wonder, is the vulnerability of Islam only perceived in the United States in direct proportion to the proximity of Islamic states to large pools of oil? If there is so much concern in Washington about the fragility of Islamic nation-states, how is it that such concern grows faster the further away one gets from the heart of the Islamic world, the Holy City of Jerusalem?

We are truly perplexed. What is it about Islam that the United States wants to protect? The venerableness of old, wise Muslim people? But why go all the way to Afghanistan? Why, we wonder, does the United States not utter a word of concern about such people as Sheikh Abdul Hamid Sayeh, the head of the Higher Islamic Council of Jerusalem and the West Bank, who was deported by Israel after the 1967 occupation? Or is the highest Islamic official of one of Islam's holiest cities not quite Islamic enough for the discriminating taste of Jimmy Carter and Frank Church? If the concern in Washington is rather for the inviolability of the authority of elected civilian leaders—the kind of thing the American Revolution was fought for, one presumes—then why do we not hear any American pleas for Mr. Rouhi Khatib, the elected mayor of Arab Jerusalem who

was deported by Israel after 1967? Or is there not enough oil underneath Jerusalem for people like Henry Jackson to worry about it, preferring to focus instead on the likes of Dr. Sakharov? But what is it about Dr. Sakharov that fascinates the American psyche? Is it that he is a physicist? Well, we, too, have a physicist in Dr. Hanna Nasir, the President of Birzeit University, near Ramallah, who was also deported by the Israelis. Is it, rather, the West's concern with supporting human rights activists who cling to the niceties of legal codes and judicial ethics? If so, why does the West not cry out to support Ibrahim Bakr, a prominent Palestinian lawyer and human rights activist who has headed lawyers' professional associations for many years? He, too, was deported by Israel after 1976. But we do not hear his name in the corridors of power in Washington. Why not?

Now we have the peculiar spectacle of the American leadership invoking the likes of Muhammad Ali to rally support for American policies among Islamic nations in Africa? Muhammad Ali? The same Muhammad Ali who was ridiculed and ostracised as an ingrate when he refused to fight in the Vietnam War because of his adopted Islamic religious dictates? In the 1970s, Muhammad Ali was widely regarded as an all-American freak. Now, he carries the American message to Africa and the Islamic World.

All of this does not make any sense to us; but then American foreign policy has rarely made sense to us. Now, when the highest American leaders call upon Islamic states to rally to the anti-Soviet cause, we are further offended by this show of naive expediency and opportunism. Islam flowed from Jerusalem to Kabul, and not the other way around. Anti-communist collective security arrangements by Arab and Islamic states will flow in the same direction today, starting in Arab Jerusalem, and moving out from there to the endangered peripheries of the Islamic world. This is the durability of Islam. This is how it has always been.

Our dilemma is that we support Dr. Sakharov, we reject the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and we want Islamic, Arab and African states to remain free from Soviet or any other domination. But we are not so blindly committed to other people's causes that we forget our own. We have our own Sakharovs and occupations, whose perpetuation we trace back to Washington, via Israel.

If the insensitive excesses of American foreign policy force us to choose our priorities, we will have no choice at all. We will choose Jerusalem regardless of whether or not it has oil. This is how it has always been in Islam and Arabism, many many years before Brzezinski and Brezhnev came along.

## Energy crunch

CAN JORDANIANS, not normally noted for their discipline behind the wheel, be induced to discipline themselves in an attempt to conserve energy — on the road and off?

We are fast approaching the point where this is no mere academic question. It is becoming increasingly clear that Jordan will face an energy crunch in 1980 — not in terms of the fuel shortages (petrol queues, lowered thermostats, etc.) experienced in the West in the past two years, perhaps, but certainly in terms of rethinking how much energy this country can afford to consume.

The prime minister the other day put the expected national oil bill for 1980 at an anticipated JD 112 million — equivalent to more than a fifth of the national budget. And that is calculated on the assumption that fuel consumption does not rise more than ten per cent at the most — a questionable assumption, considering that consumption rose by 20 per cent in the previous year, and, from all appearances, is still very much on the rise.

Jordan is vulnerable because it must import all its crude oil, and it uses oil to generate electricity and to fuel industry. As our own oil exploration and oil-shale exploitation schemes go on, then, we must start, as the government has done, by seeking concessionary terms for crude oil purchases from our only supplier, Saudi Arabia. As generous and steadfast as that fraternal neighbour has been in assisting this country's development requirements, both through bilateral and pan-Arab programmes, we don't think it unreasonable that we should receive special consideration on oil prices.

But we are obviously going to have to put our own house — or houses — in order as well, and sooner rather than later. Ownership of private cars — particularly big American "gas-guzzlers" — is obviously very much in fashion in Jordan today. One wonders if this is sensible or even appropriate.

Without suggesting that we now systematically squander our oil-fired electric power, one can, nevertheless, argue that it is time to start getting into good energy-saving habits, both at home and at work: this means dimmer lights, lower thermostats, fewer appliances, revised working hours, and the introduction of fuel-saving devices in industry.

And a good, hard look is going to have to be taken at the whole issue of public transport — at a time when the authorities are already, in the name of improving the efficiency of these services, working on revised priorities and schemes for the whole country. In doing these studies, energy conservation should be given just as high a priority as improvement of the distribution and efficacy of these systems. It may be hard to imagine trams (or cable-cars?) winding their way from one jabbal to another in Amman, but what about buses with greater passenger capacity, or running on battery power?

Perhaps we shall soon need a Ministry of Energy, perhaps consolidating the functions of the petroleum refinery company, the electricity authority and other bodies concerned with this urgent matter.

In any event, we shall all have to start taking steps soon. And that may, in some cases, literally mean walking instead of riding or driving.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

**AL RA'I:** The Israeli siege imposed on the town of Hebron entered its sixth day on Tuesday. This siege is accompanied by a curfew and arbitrary arrests made by the occupation authorities of the people of the town.

The terrorism Hebron is suffering from now — with all the immoral and cruel behaviour condemned by international law and practice — shows that the occupation authorities still see oppression as the only way of dealing with the people of the occupied territories.

The strange thing about the crisis the people of Hebron are being exposed to is that it has not prompted any reaction from the Western circles who have made a big noise about and strongly protested the internal exile of a Soviet dissident. The same circles which claim they are concerned about human rights do not see any violation of human rights in what is happening in Hebron.

This disgraceful hypocrisy could be attributed to the blind prejudice which governs the attitude of these circles. However, the silence of the U.N. about what is happening in Hebron is a perplexing matter, when at the same time this world body has not remained silent on oppressive practices in other areas such as Rhodesia.

**AL BUSTOUR:** As Syria has a pan-Arab role which it has played and continues to play in Lebanon, the present legitimate authority in Lebanon has also a role there of achieving reconciliation among the Lebanese themselves, instead of relying on the Arab peace-keeping forces and waiting for time and external forces to solve the problem.

We know that the Syrian leadership has its reasons and justifications for redistributing its forces in Lebanon, especially if we take into consideration Syria's fear of Lebanon's becoming a trap for it and its army.

The fear expressed by some Lebanese parties and by others of the results of the Syrian decision to withdraw its forces from Lebanon is not a new one. The country's leaders have left the situation unchanged, as if the best solution to the crisis has been found in the Arab peace-keeping troops remaining in Lebanon.

Syria's decision to withdraw its forces from Beirut and its suburbs will force the Lebanese authorities to face up to their national responsibilities by making up for their inaction and filling the gap before the conflicting forces seize the opportunity and return the country to a state of civil war.

The Lebanese brethren are called upon to prepare the appropriate climate for a national reconciliation that will put an end to the Lebanese tragedy and rebuild the country. This will relieve Syria of the Lebanese burden and allow it to devote itself to its basic duty — that of confronting the dangers posed by the latest developments in the region.

## Local News Briefs

AMMAN, Feb. 6 (JNA) -- The Kuwait Ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Ibrahim Jasim Elbho, discussed today with the Minister of Information, Dr. Sa'id Tal, Jordanian-Kuwaiti relations and current Arab affairs. Later, the minister met with the Austrian non-resident Ambassador Dr. Franz Park and expressed Jordan's gratitude for his country's efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. At a meeting afterwards with the Spanish Ambassador, Mr. Luis de Pedraza, Dr. Tal discussed Spanish-Jordanian relations and the planned visit to Jordan on Feb. 12 by Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez.

AMMAN, Feb. 6 (JNA) -- The Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, will meet Thursday with the executive council of the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions. A number of labour problems, and the labourers' role in development, will be discussed during the meeting.

AMMAN, Feb. 6 (JNA) -- The Arab Mining Company (AMC) has today participated in a number of mining projects in the Arab world, the AMC's director, Mr. Thabet Al Taher, said here today. He said the Amman-based company now has extended loans to the Arab Potash company and the Fertiliser Industry Company in Jordan; for the lead, zinc and silver mining projects in Morocco and for the aluminium fluoride project in Tunisia. The AMC also has helped in establishing a mining company in Somalia for exploiting deposits of radioactive minerals and a project for exploiting oil shale in the Yemen Arab Republic, Mr. Taher said. He added that he will present a report on AMC's activities in the past year and the 1980 budget to the company's board when it convenes on March 5. The board, which will meet in Amman, is composed of representatives of Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Libya, he said.

AMMAN, Feb. 6 (JNA) -- A two-man team from the World Bank now on a visit to Jordan held talks today with senior officials at the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA). The team, which will make a study of the energy situation in Jordan, reviewed with JEA officials

current electricity projects in the country and plans for the coming few years. The World Bank has recently prepared a plan to assist developing nations and it has already granted Jordan a loan to finance the Al Hussein Thermal Power Station at Zarqa and another for developing the electricity supply in southern Jordan.

AMMAN, Feb. 6 (JNA) -- A spokesman for the Public Security Directorate said today that a total of 24 incidents occurred in Jordan over the past 24 hours, resulting in the injury of 12 people. Among these there were seven road accidents.

AMMAN, Feb. 6 (JNA) -- The Military governor today approved sentences passed by the military court on 37 merchants for violations of Ministry of Supply regulations. They were fined between JD 40 and JD 50 each.

AMMAN, Feb. 6 (JNA) -- The Undersecretary of the Ministry of Education, Mr. Ahmad 'Aqayleh, met today with the director of planning at the United Arab Emirates Ministry of Education, Mr. Abdul Aziz Al Faris, who is on a visit to Jordan. Mr. 'Aqayleh presented during the meeting the educational modernisation plan introduced by the Ministry of Education in curricula, and the scholastic plan. He expressed the ministry's preparedness to provide the United Arab Emirates with Jordanian teachers after getting acquainted with its needs in various specialisations.

## THE BRITISH COUNCIL

regrets

that Michael Clarke's lecture on Thursday, Feb. 7 has been cancelled.

## RAINBOW CINEMA

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Friday and Sunday, 10:30 a.m.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

Children's Programme

The Goethe Institute presents a workshop at 4:00 p.m. for children aged six to twelve years with Barbara Harman, who will teach them to make carnival masks. This will be followed by a children's film at 5:30 p.m.

## 2 APARTMENTS FOR RENT

First floor with separate central heating. One has three bedrooms, the other four. Each apartment has two bathrooms, a balcony and a spacious veranda.

Located on hill, opposite Jordan Times, University Road.

Annual rent: JD 2250. - and JD 2500. - respectively.

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**THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN**  
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Amman Water & Sewerage Authority (AWSA) invites qualified water well drilling contractors to bid on drilling approximately 2200 - 3000 metres ft. producing wells and equivalent meterage for observation wells (of 2-4 inches in diameters).

The work will consist of construction, development, and pumping tests of the producing wells, according to the specifications prepared by AWSA for these purposes.

This invitation is open to all qualified drilling firms. Tender and contract documents are available against JD (non-refundable) per copy at AWSA Building, Jabal Al Hussein, Amman T. 66111.

The bid opening will be at 12:00 noon, March 13, 1980, at AWSA Building. A pre-bid conference will be held at 9:00 a.m. March 5, 1980 to be followed by a field trip to the Azraq area.

Offers are to be submitted in two separate envelopes. The first one shall include the qualification data for such work, the second envelope shall include the prices.

General Manager  
Eng. Tahsin Sabbagh

هذه هي الامم المتحدة



# Jordan's first orchestra marks music revival

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This is the first article in an eight-part series about the Jordan Army Band. The articles will appear in the Jordan Times at a rate of one article a week over a five-week period; the last four articles will, however, run on consecutive days of the fifth week.

By Fawzia Mai  
Special to the Jordan Times

AN -- In the wake of the ordinary economic development in Jordan that has progressed over the past few years, cultural life is also starting to evolve, more sluggishly. Even in the present, enjoying a moment of interest.

Jordan Times will try, in its efforts, to survey the efforts and activities which are carried out in the field of these activities. Unfortunately, very poorly coordinated, it is a task which is being undertaken by a group of people who are wholeheartedly trying to revive active musical life that was in Greater Syria before the war, and to breathe a modern "life" into it.

Signs of this new resurgence are, they include the efforts of the Associated of the Royal Colleges of (UK) which are now held in Jordan in addition to various around the world; the first concert given by a local band in Amman, the proliferation of music in almost all restaurants and night clubs; the training of music in the Amman Teacher's College; the rapidly increasing numbers of students in the few music teaching and the increasing number of bands trying to incorporate music into their activities -- and to crown it all, steps being taken to form an army band's history.

Part I of this series begins by looking at the history of the first ever symphony orchestra in Jordan. It also includes a brief history of the Jordanian Army Band. Then the Jordan Times will recall a previous attempt at forming an orchestra, as made as early as 1967, when children received any teaching here in Jordan? If it is being done by the Ministry of Education to fill the void in these fields, the two schools have actually made great progress in building up music teaching -- and discussed the efforts of their efforts.

There can be no music revival without sources of musical talent. Part II examines the situation of private music centres, and the sudden increase of Jordanian bands in Amman restaurants and clubs. Part III examines the range of the rise and fall of the "Royal Jordanian Institute of Fine Arts" which will be discussed in Part IV. Part V is the one and only conductor, organizer and of international reputation is discussed in Part V, while Part VI reviews his work and Part VII presents his revolutionary ideas on the origin of the quarter of Amman.

Part VIII of the Jordan Times will take an overall look at the state of music in Jordan. It will also include information of a symphony orchestra which has been dreamed of for a number of years. But many may think that the Jordan Army Band has been the first finally concrete steps to form an orchestra.

Major Atiyeh himself was sent to the United Kingdom in 1951 to study at the Kneller Hall College of Music and the Royal Academy of Music. Under his direction, the Jordan Army Band has acquired a reputation throughout the Middle East for a good musical standard. Many of the other Arab countries send their soldiers to Jordan's army music school to train in military music.

Training. The soldiers must then play for two years in the training band before they can be selected to join a formal band.

According to Maj. Atiyeh, the idea of forming a symphony orchestra arose during his travels in countries such as Austria and Great Britain. He noticed that each country had its own army philharmonic orchestra, and he decided then that Jordan should have its own. It was, however, only two years ago that he got approval for starting the training programme.

Sixty soldiers started their training in 1977 in playing the violin, viola, cello and contrabass. It will be another two or three years before they finish their training. Major Atiyeh also plans to send a few of them to Vienna for further training, so they can return as teachers.

Major Atiyeh himself was sent to the United Kingdom in 1951 to study at the Kneller Hall College of Music and the Royal Academy of Music.



A graduate of the Jordanian Army's School of Music

## TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be misty in the early morning, gradually becoming partly cloudy. The winds will be westerly moderate. In Aqaba, the winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	4	13
Aqaba	10	20
Deserts	4	15
Jordan Valley	10	18

### Correction

In the text of an interview with the Minister of Health, Dr. Zubair Malhas, in yesterday's Jordan Times, a mechanical error was responsible for one paragraph being replaced by part of another, causing a break in the continuity of the article.

The text at this point ought to have read: Ideally he feels the ministry ought to concentrate on preventive health (for which it has sole responsibility) and primary health care or "treatment at the first encounter."

The Jordan Times apologises.

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Arab Union Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	600	1,850	1,800	1,800
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing Co.	JD 10,000	310	15,750	15,500	15,750
Arabian Development and Investment	JD 2,000	1,500	1,850	1,650	1,650
Islamic Bank	JD 1,000	50	2,820	2,820	2,820
Jordan Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	29,942	1,770	1,790	1,790
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	125	2,480	2,480	2,480
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	545	2,300	2,300	2,300
Jordan National Bank	JD 5,000	10,900	15,400	15,400	15,400
Arab Bank Co.	JD 10,000	60	95,000	95,000	95,000
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1,000	5650	1,660	1,660	1,660
Qadri Amman Bank	JD 2,000	30,500	15,900	15,800	15,800
Petra Bank	JD 10,000	100	17,000	17,000	17,000
Dar Al Dawaa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	5,476	4,950	4,750	4,750
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	600	3,900	3,900	3,900
Jordan General Mining Co.	JD 1,000	30,450	1,500	1,500	1,500
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	500	1,100	1,100	1,100
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5,000	118	26,500	26,500	26,500
Arab Company for Aluminium Industries	JD 1,000	600	1,850	1,850	1,850
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	21,668	2,020	2,020	2,020
International Construction and Investment	JD 1,000	21,650	1,120	1,090	1,110
Arab Finance Corporation	JD 1,000	100	12,200	12,200	12,200
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10,000	131	23,350	23,250	23,250
Jordan Ceramic Industries Co.	JD 1,000	1,995	1,400	1,360	1,400
Jordan Glass Factories Co.	JD 1,000	2,050	1,080	1,080	1,080
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	450	1,050	1,040	1,040
Jordan Paper and Cardboard Factories Co.	JD 1,000	1,500	1,350	1,350	1,350
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1,000	598	3,800	3,700	3,800
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	1,350	2,450	2,400	2,450
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5,000	1,950	11,950	11,880	11,900
National Steel Industry	JD 1,000	350	16,200	16,100	16,200

Total Volume Traded on Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1980: JD 293,865

Total number of shares traded: 106,993

### Government Development Bonds

Year of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
1986	JD 5,000	600	3,042	5,070	5,070



The Ministry of Health

## ANNOUNCEMENT

The Ministry of Health announces that it needs to organise and programme its supply records by punch cards and computer.

Interested firms capable of doing this job may call on the undersecretary of the Ministry of Health at the ministry's building in Jabal Hussein daily from 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.



The pipers of Jordan's army band

establishment of a music conservatory. Once again, he voiced his opinion that the formation of an orchestra was vital.

His suggested minimum of players for the immediate formation of the symphony orchestra were: one flute, one oboe, two clarinets, one bassoon, two horns, two trumpets, two trombones, one percussion (tympani), six first violins, four second violins, two violas, two cellos and one contrabass, for a total of 27 musicians plus the conductor.

He went on to plan the expansion of the orchestra in the second year of its existence. The first violin should be increased to 10, the second violins to eight, the violas to six, the cellos to four and the contrabasses to three, for a total of 43. By the third year, the musicians should total around 60.

His estimate of the cost of an orchestra was JD 65,000 in the first year, were the orchestra to be an independent organisation. This may seem an enormous amount of money, but, Mr. Khasho points out, it is very little compared to the cost of bringing foreign groups to perform in Jordan. He cites the example of an unnamed group invited for a one-night concert in 1975 that was paid about JD

130,000 just for the one concert, without counting the travelling and lodging expenses.

As living proof of the validity of his suggestion and as a frustration to us music lovers in Jordan, Mr. Khasho pointed out that Iraq formed in 1971 a national symphony orchestra along the lines he suggested back in 1967. This orchestra is now faring extremely well, and is the backbone of the School of Music and Ballet in Baghdad. The orchestra even performed in June 1975, in one of their monthly concerts, the overture to "Palestine 1917-1947" by Mr. Yousef Khasho.

## THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN THE FOUNDERS COMMITTEE JORDAN INDUSTRIAL ESTATES CORPORATION AMMAN, JORDAN CONSTRUCTION OF: Amman Industrial Estate - phase 1 Notice to Construction Contractors

- Construction contractors are hereby invited to submit applications for prequalification for the construction of the above project.
- The Amman Industrial Estate, with a total area of 253 hectares, is located in Sahab about 20 kilometres southeast of Amman. The said estate will accommodate standard factories, plots for building specially designed factories, bonded warehouses, a central administration complex and all necessary infrastructure and supporting facilities.
- The phase 1 development area covers 75 hectares and will include the construction of:

- Infrastructure**  
Roads, drainage, water supply system with reservoir and water tower, sewerage system and 240 cu m/h capacity treatment plant.
- Industrial Buildings**  
About 30 standard factories and warehouse, with minimum built area of 29000 sq.m. with possibility of later extension to 100 buildings.
- Administration Complex and Services**

Including a central administration building, with industrial training institutes, banks, shops, offices and health centre covering about 15000 sq.m. and a fire station, petrol station, workshop, etc.

Other infrastructure (electricity, telecom) may be partly included. Scope of works does not cover site levelling and construction of retaining walls to be completed under separate contract.

- All the foregoing works are likely to be executed under one general contract.
- The tenders will be made on an international competitive basis. The prequalified contractors shall nominate, if required, mechanical and electrical subcontractors and present their qualifications for approval by the owners.
- Application may be submitted by individual companies or by joint ventures. In cases of joint ventures, each participating member must complete a separate application form and the partnership or joint venture draft agreement should be attached. At least one member should meet the requirements for qualification, and in the joint venture agreement it should be stipulated that all members shall be severally and jointly responsible for the execution of the contract.
- The European Investment Bank (EIB) will contribute towards financing a part of this project, and further financing from Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW) is being arranged.
- The present schedule is to make the tender documents available to prequalified contractors in April 1980, to arrange for a site visit by tenders 30 days later, to open the tenders July 1, 1980 and to award the contract Oct. 1, 1980. Construction will probably require two years.
- Interested contractors should apply to:

a) **The Founders Committee**  
Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation.  
C/O Industrial Development Bank  
P.O. Box 1982  
Tel: 42216 - 19  
Telex: 21349 IDB JO  
AMMAN, JORDAN

as Owner, with copies to: the Consultant of the Owner, namely:  
b) **Chemech Industries Ltd.**  
(in cooperation with MAR Jardaneh Engineering Office Amman, Jordan)  
Jurong Town Hall, P.O. Box 282, Jurong, Singapore  
Tel: 652549, Telex: RS 24227 CHEMECH

10. Applications shall be received by each of the above two addresses. Non-compliance with this request will automatically disqualify applicants.

11. Prequalification forms can be obtained free of charge from either of the two above addresses to be completed and submitted not later than March 18, 1980.

**President**  
**The Founders Committee**  
**Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation**

## LOCAL CHANGE RATES

Mar	294.50/296.50
Apr	673.40/677.40
May	168.90/169.90
Jun	181.20/182.30
Jul	72.10/72.50
Aug	
Sep	36.40/36.60
Oct	
Nov	121.60/123.30
Dec	153.00/153.90
Jan	104.00/104.60
Feb	70.80/71.20



## Officials gather at Lake Placid

LAKE PLACID, New York, Feb. 6 (R)—The Olympic Village of Lake Placid took on an air of business today, one week before the start of major competitions, as sportsmen and officials from around the world gathered for the Winter Games. Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), was due here this afternoon to join the approximately 500 competitors who have arrived in the northern New York state mountain resort.

He is among the first of the IOC members who face crucial meetings at the weekend with the fate of future games hanging in the balance in view of the threatened boycott of the Summer Games in Moscow. Normally, the IOC session preceding the Winter Games draws little more than a quorum of the 89 independently-elected members.

Such sessions usually deal with comparatively routine business, but the political storm which arose following the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan in December has raised the meeting to crisis level. A Soviet contingent of 48 was among nearly 200 due in the starkly functional games village last night, joining more than 200 already there.

The Russians face the certainty of hostile demonstrations from the patriotic Americans, who accept the view of President Carter that a boycott of the Moscow Games is one of the most effective forms of protest against the Soviet action. While much of the effectiveness of these demonstrations will be lost in the vastness of the mountain ski venues, they should reach a crescendo in the emotive, closed atmosphere of the new arena where the ice hockey and figure skating takes place.

Lord Killanin will give a brief press conference on his arrival but IOC sources said he would do little more than repeat his statements the games cannot be moved from Moscow, for legal and technical reasons. He may make a new appeal to the politicians to leave the sports men and women to struggle against their international rivals in the spirit of the ancient Greeks, who put aside war and politics when the games opened.

As the athletes complete their training on the slopes and rinks prepared for them, Lord Killanin and the nine members of the IOC executive board will meet in the Lake Placid Club Hotel

on Friday and Saturday to see if they can agree on a motion for the full session, which takes place on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. The board includes vice-presidents from Tunisia, the Soviet Union and Japan, and members from France, New Zealand, the Ivory Coast, Spain and Romania—a cross section of the Olympic membership.

IOC sources predict a determined effort to maintain the Olympic Games as planned in Moscow in July, and are hopeful there will be little response from the majority of national Olympic bodies for rival games elsewhere this summer. Whether there will be any reaction against the Americans, who are due to host the 1984 games in Los Angeles, remains for the future, the sources said.

The Afghanistan crisis, however, will cast a shadow over these Winter Games, which had promised a return to the ideas of simplicity which have been the keynote of Lake Placid's preparations. By staging them again in this village with a population of only 2,700, without expensive construction, Olympic leaders had hoped for a happy winter sports festival which would answer those critics who contend the Olympics have become too grandiose since Lake Placid was the venue in 1932.

## Frenchman gets sports valour award

LONDON, Feb. 6 (R)—Jean-Marc Boivin, a 29-year-old Frenchman who made a hang-glider flight off the world's second highest mountain, received the international award for valour in

sport here yesterday. Boivin was suffering from exhaustion when he made his leap from close to the summit of K2, the 8,500 metres peak in the Karakoram range of north-east Pakistan. He had previously spent four months scaling the mountain in appalling conditions during which he suffered permanent eye damage.

For the first few seconds of his descent Boivin fell at 130 kph and was still travelling at 40 kph when he landed after a 13-minute flight. Boivin was presented with a solid gold laurel wreath, valued at \$230,000 at the annual ceremony in London's 500-year-old Guildhall. The presentation was made by Japanese explorer Naomi Uemura, last year's winner, who made the first solo trip to the North Pole.

Darryl Stingley, the former American footballer who received crippling injuries 18 months ago, was given a special award for his work in counselling other disabled sportsmen. Britain's David Skiers who reached the North Pole after a 77-day trek across the Arctic were among candidates present for the award. Previous winners include racing driver Niki Lauda of Austria and Belgian cyclist Eddy Merckx.

## Canadian takes snooker victory

LONDON, Feb. 6 (R)—Canadian Cliff Thorburn, runner-up two years ago, beat John Virgo of Britain by five frames to three in the opening round of the £14,000 international Masters Snooker Tournament here yesterday. He now defends an unbeaten record against world champion Terry Griffiths of Wales in the quarter-finals.

## Nottingham Forest win Super Cup

BARCELONA, Spain, Feb. 6 (R)—Nottingham Forest of England won the European Soccer Super Cup 2-1 on aggregate by holding Barcelona of Spain 1-1 in the second leg last night. The European champions, 1-0 winners in the first leg last week, survived an early goal by the European Cup Winners' Cup holders and could even afford the luxury of a missed penalty. Forest trailed after 25 minutes when Frank Gray tripped Barcelona's Danish international Allan Simonsen inside the penalty area and Roberto, the Brazilian striker signed last month, made no mistake from the spot. Forest were back on terms four minutes before half-time when Kenny Burns headed home.

## England ends tour in defeat

MELBOURNE, Feb. 6 (R)—England's cricket tour of Australia ended on a low note here today with an eight-wicket defeat in the third test that left serious question marks about the future of some of their players. Captain Mike Brearley summed up the results of a three-month tour that England was reluctant to undertake when he said it had been pretty bad for English cricket.

After beating Australia 5-1 a year ago, England leave on Friday licking their wounds from a 3-0 drubbing. For Australian fans the result answered the two-year-old question about England's ability to beat Australia when their players were united after the split caused by television chief Kerry Packer's "world series cricket." Brearley admitted that a former packer player, fast bowler Dennis Lillee, was as responsible as anyone for the change in Australia's fortunes.

During the three tests against England Lillee took 23 wickets to recall his superb bowling during the 1974-75 series which England lost 4-1. In the third test here Lillee finished with a haul of 11 wickets, taking six for 60 in the first innings and five for 78 in the second when England struggled to 273. The touring side's pride in the last match was saved by an unbeaten century from Ian Botham that delayed Australia's win until the last hour.

Even Botham had found form too late but his century, the only one by an England player in the series, gives him the right again to be regarded as a topclass all-rounder. England were let down during the tests by their batsmen, who could not stand up to the constant pressure exerted by Lillee and Australia's other pace bowlers.

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## Further jeopardising fragile ceasefire Salisbury homes of Mugabe, aide attacked

**SALISBURY, Feb. 6 (R)**—Assailants using rockets and grenades attacked the homes of guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe and an aide early today in a further example of the political violence blackening Rhodesia's election campaign.

The seven-year bush war has wound down only to be replaced by civil conflict that raises questions about the fairness and freedom of the Feb. 27-29 vote for the country's first independent black majority government.

The attacks were the eighth and ninth against politicians in Salisbury since campaigning for the elections began in mid-December. Mr. Mugabe was unhurt. His aide, Mr. Kumbirai Kangai, was injured when a rocket exploded in his bedroom. Police detained two black men.

Outside the capital, in contacts between guerrillas and government forces under the authority of British Governor Lord Soames, about 250 people have died since a ceasefire was declared five weeks ago.

While the rate of killing is less than during the war, when hundreds died every week, the country remains fraught with danger as its black leaders vie for control of what will soon be Africa's newest independent state.

Under the ceasefire, about 22,000 Patriotic Front guerrillas have reported to Commonwealth-monitored assembly points around the country, three-quarters of them from Mr. Mugabe's ZANLA (Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army) and the rest from the smaller ZIPRA (Zimbabwe

Peoples Revolutionary Army) of his former ally, Mr. Joshua Nkomo.

But Lord Soames' aides say thousands of ZANLA guerrillas are still at large.

They are not the only armed men backing rival factions. Brown-uniformed auxiliaries, technically part of the government forces but believed loyal to former premier Bishop Abel Muzorewa, are deployed in many parts of the country.

Although ordered not to engage in political activity, many auxiliaries have been trained to counter guerrilla influence, and ZANLA has accused them of widespread intimidation.

As in the war, ordinary Africans are caught between rival camps. Three days ago, 16 people died when assailants rocketed and machine-gunned a bus. Survivors said the passengers had no particular political affiliations.

Such is the intensity of political passions since the guerrilla leaders returned from exile last month that existing rifts between black nationalists have grown into deep animosities among followers of the main challengers for power: Mr. Mugabe, Mr. Nkomo and Bishop Muzorewa.

Lord Soames has laid much of the blame of intimidation and ceasefire violations at ZANLA's door. But assaults clearly showed,



Robert Mugabe

the ZANLA guerrillas and their leaders are equally at risk from rival groups.

The British governor yesterday empowered himself to act against political violence by banning political parties and candidates and forbidding political meetings if necessary.

These measures seem to ignore the crucial problem of the armed men at large from all camps only too ready to translate their leaders' feuding into violence.

Increasing these passions is the commonly held belief that independence will follow the pattern of other black African states where the winner of the first elections has remained in power for many years.

Few Africans believe the ballot will really be secret and thus the armed men in polling areas will have a crucial bearing on the result, because many villagers will be voting merely in a way to avoid reprisals.

## Two defecting Bolshoi members fly to U.S.

**TOKYO, Feb. 6 (R)**—Two defecting members of a legendary Soviet ballet family flew to the United States today after telling officials they despaired of life in their own society.

Sulamif Messerer, a 70-year-old former ballerina who once danced for Joseph Stalin and became a teacher with the Bolshoi Ballet, left with her son Mikhail, 31, a lead dancer with a touring Bolshoi company.

Mrs. Messerer had been in Japan since November, teaching at the Tokyo Ballet Company, which she had helped build during the past ten years.

Her son arrived with the Bolshoi troupe on Jan. 24 for a month-long Japanese tour, after what Moscow ballet sources said was a stringent security test.

Informed Japanese sources said Mrs. Messerer and her son spent Monday night at a Tokyo hotel, then went to the U.S. embassy yesterday to seek help in going to the United States.

They left after questioning by the Japanese Government and officials of the Soviet embassy to make sure they really wanted to make a new life in the West. The sources said they told Japanese and American officials that they lacked artistic freedom in the Soviet Union and despaired of life there.

The Bolshoi company has been plagued by a string of losses on foreign tours in recent years, and it appeared the latest defections may have accounted for the sudden announcement in Paris last night of the postponement of a Bolshoi visit to France.

There were strong rumours in Soviet artistic circles that authorities had warned the company that foreign tours would be reduced if there were any more defections.

Few families were as closely or as extensively involved with the Bolshoi and the world of Soviet culture in general as the Messerers.

Mrs. Messerer's brother, Asaf, is still regarded at the age of 76 as the Bolshoi's main ballet master. He and she danced together in many leading roles at the Bolshoi Theatre in the 1930s, and became favourites of Stalin.

Mrs. Messerer is the aunt of the Bolshoi's best-known prima ballerina, Maya Plisetskaya, whose brother has been instrumental in training the Cuban national ballet.

## North, South Korea agree to reopen 'hotline', continue talks

**PANMUNJOM, Korea, Feb. 6 (R)**—North and South Korea today agreed to reopen a telephone "hotline" linking the two capitals as from tomorrow and to continue talks towards a meeting of their prime ministers to discuss reunification of the divided peninsula.

The agreement came at an hour-long meeting between delegates of the two governments at this armistice village in the middle of the demilitarised zone separating the Koreas, bitter foes for 30 years.

The delegations were led by Mr. Kim Young-choo, ambassador at large at the South Korean Foreign Ministry, and Mr. Hyon Jun-kuk, vice-director of the Northern Workers (Communist) Party central committee and member of the Pyongyang government's administrative council.

The two sides agreed to hold a second round of talks next Feb. 19 at a northern building across the military demarcation line, according to a Southern spokesman.

Today's talks, aimed at arranging the premier's meeting as early as possible, were held at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, set up under the 1953 Korean armistice.

The major differences between the two sides remained a venue for the proposed prime ministerial talks and the size of the accompanying delegations, a South Korean spokesman said.

South Korea has proposed that the talks be held in Geneva with the prime ministers accompanied by four government officials up to ministerial rank and a small liaison staff.

The North has countered that the meetings should be held alternately in the respective capitals and that, due to the rank of the main participants, about 30 advisers and 30 journalists should accompany them.

## Anti-Olympics efforts receive major setback

**MEXICO CITY, Feb. 6 (R)**—President Carter's efforts to boycott or change the venue of the Moscow Olympic Games received a severe setback here when the Association of Olympic National Committees (ACNO) urged that the games should go ahead as planned.

ACNO, meeting here, decided to urge the International Olympic Committee to reject any attempts to boycott the games or have them moved to another venue in protest against the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan.

President Carter, backed by a group of countries including Britain, Australia, and Canada, wants the games boycotted or moved if Soviet troops do not leave Afghanistan. European Common Market countries have not yet decided on joint action.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) is due to meet in Lake Placid, New York at the weekend before the winter games start there in a week's time.

Lord Killanin, the Irish peer who is president of the IOC, is due to arrive in Lake Placid today and will immediately start a series of meetings over the future of the Moscow Games. IOC sources predict a determined effort to maintain the games as planned.

President Carter's special envoy, former world heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali, today flies to Nigeria on the next stage of his tour of African states. He is trying to convince them that the Olympics should be boycotted as a protest over the Afghan crisis.

The boxer had a rough time in Tanzania, with local journalists getting him to declare that he had not been properly briefed. They told him the U.S. should not expect African states to boycott the games when Washington had refused to support their boycott of the 1976 Montreal Games over South Africa.

Mr. Ali received backing from U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Washington, who said he thought the special envoy was being an effective and eloquent spokesman.

In Paris, Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser arrives on the last leg of a tour which has taken him to Washington, London, and Bonn over the Afghan question.

Aides say he views the Soviet presence as an invasion, and feels that concentrated world action is needed to demonstrate to the Kremlin that the price of intervention is much higher than anticipated.

Although France's President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt have backed Western calls for a Soviet withdrawal, the French leader is known to oppose any form of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union.

In London, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, one of the first Western leaders to back President Carter's call for a boycott, put more pressure on Britain's athletes.

She told Parliament that the presence of a British team at the games would be used to indicate support for its foreign policy.

## World News Briefs

**BEIRUT, Feb. 6 (R)**—An Armenian guerrilla group today claimed responsibility for an attack on the Turkish ambassador to Switzerland in which he was slightly wounded when gunmen opened fire on his car in a Berne street. In a telephone call to Reuters' Beirut bureau, the "Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide" said they carried out the attack on Ambassador Dogan Turkmen. In a statement, the guerrillas said: "Our revolutionary movement began in 1975 with terrorist acts directed against Turkish ambassadors, diplomatic representatives and Turkish institutions by our own commandos, first in Vienna, then in Paris, Rome, the Vatican, Madrid, the Hague and lately in Paris (again)." The statement added: "...Our only aim is to strike Turkish institutions all over the world. We will strike again." The commandos said they condemned attacks on non-Turkish institutions.

**CERVINIA, Italy, Feb. 6 (R)**—Melting snow today threatened rescue teams trying to reach the Alpine town of Cervinia where at least four Britons died in a giant avalanche. Police said a fifth Briton, John Holmes from Ascot, near London — had been missing since Sunday and was also feared to have been killed in the avalanche, which struck the mountain ski resort on Monday night. In another Alpine snow disaster yesterday, two young French soldiers taking part in an exercise near Chambéry were killed by an avalanche. A sudden thaw in the Italian Alps is causing fresh snow slides and experts have set off explosive charges to bring down loose snow to avert another tragedy. British skiers Andrew and Jackie Jamieson, David Pizer and Linda Driver, all from London, died in their beds when a 500-metre wall of snow flattened their holiday apartment block. Eight injured Italians were ferried out yesterday by helicopter, now Cervinia's only contact with the outside world.

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (R)**—U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti said today the Justice Department has cleared Treasury Secretary William Miller after investigating his role in improper overseas payments by the Textron Company which he once headed. However, the Senate Banking Committee announced it would hold hearings on Mr. Miller's knowledge of the Textron payments on Friday. President Carter has already said he does not intend to ask Mr. Miller to resign over the affair.

**ROME, Feb. 6 (R)**—Two youths today shot and fatally wounded a policeman on guard at the Lebanese embassy and a man later claimed responsibility for the murder on behalf of a far-left urban guerrilla group "Front Line". The policeman, Maurizio Amaseno, 21, was the 11th victim of political extremists in Italy this year. A man, in an anonymous telephone call to the Rome afternoon newspaper "Vita", said "This is Prima Linea. We claim responsibility for the attack this morning at the Lebanese embassy in which we killed Maurizio Amaseno." Yesterday, an executive of a chemicals factory in Milan which caused Italy's worst air pollution disaster was shot dead by "Front Line" guerrillas.

## 'March for survival of Kampuchea' fails to gain entry with food, medicine

**ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand, Feb. 6 (R)**—More than 150 politicians, doctors, charity workers and celebrities from Europe and the United States marched to the Kampuchean border today but dropped their plan to cross to distribute food and medicine.

The leaders of the controversial "March for the survival of Kampuchea" appealed through loudspeakers for permission to cross the bridge on the Thai-Kampuchean frontier near this eastern border town to distribute supplies.

The only response from Kampuchean border guards was to stare at them through binoculars and take photographs of the marchers, who included American singer Joan Baez and Norwegian actress Liv Ullmann.

But Mr. Leo Cherne, chairman of the American International Rescue Committee (IRC) that organised the march with the French charity. Medecins Sans Frontieres (Doctors without Frontiers), said it was a considerable success.

"We think it is vital to bring the plight of the Cambodian (Kampuchean) people back to the consciousness of the world. We have done that," he told reporters.

The European marchers including many French politicians walked more than one kilometre in steaming heat to the frontier. They were joined for the last few hundred metres by an American contingent.

The marchers wore white armbands. They walked silently in single file behind a banner appealing to the frontier guards: French, Khmer and English: "allow us to help the people of Cambodia."

Thai military officers said that even if permission had been granted, it would have been impossible to drive the 20 trucks loaded with 200 tons of food and medicine into Kampuchea because the bridge marking the frontier was mined.

## U.S. Congress begins campaign to get filmed evidence on bribery allegations

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (R)**—The House of Representatives and Senate Ethics Committee planned meetings today with Justice Department officials in an effort to get key documents concerning bribery allegations involving eight colleagues.

They want to see videotapes taken by Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents in an undercover operation, purported to show congressmen accepting thousands of dollars in cash from agents posing as Arab sheikhs and businessmen seeking favours.

Attorney-General Benjamin Civiletti suggested after meeting House leaders yesterday that he might withhold the videotapes, pending the outcome of the federal criminal investigations.

Congressional investigators inquiring into the allegations, are confessing that they are in the dark on the facts.

"All I know is what I've read in the newspapers," Senator Jesse Helms told fellow members of the Senate Ethics Committee at its first meeting yesterday, on the

scandal. Other senators echoed his feelings.

Federal grand juries are expected to be called into session soon to consider criminal indictments resulting from evidence produced in the two-year case.

The congressional committees said they would consider issuing subpoenas for the Justice Department tapes if the law enforcement agency does not cooperate.

This course was laid out by Senate Ethics Committee Chairman Howell Heflin, an Alabama Democrat and former judge.

He said, however, the Justice Department had suggested that it might be possible to hold simultaneous investigations by the Justice Department and Congress, or some cooperative effort.

One senator, Labour Committee Chairman Harrison Williams, is implicated in the investigation. Six Democratic congressmen from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, South Carolina and New York have been named in news accounts, as has one Florida Republican.



Senator Harrison Williams, New Jersey Democrat, is implicated in the FBI investigation. (AP laserphoto)

## Eyewitness accounts tell of Soviet-ordered 'massacre' in Afghanistan

By Edward Girardet  
The Christian Science Monitor

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Piecing together eyewitness accounts, the writer of the following report found that Afghan troops, acting under Soviet orders, last year carried out one of the worst massacres of unarmed civilians in recent history. The report first appeared in the Christian Science Monitor on Feb. 4. The Soviet news agency, TASS, has strongly denied the following report, calling it "monstrous misinformation."

**RAGHANI PASS, Afghan-Pakistan Border**—It was an unforgettable five minutes.

"They forced all the men to line up in crouching positions in the field just outside the town and then opened up with their machine guns from behind," recalls Abdul Latif, a bearded Afghan traffic policeman. "Then they spread out through the town gunning down all the remaining men they could find."

Mr. Latif, now living in western Pakistan, is one of the few male survivors of a Soviet-ordered massacre of more than 1,000 people last April in Kerala, a small riverside town in eastern Afghanistan's Kunar province.

According to Mr. Latif and other survivors, some 200 Afghan soldiers and policemen, together with 20 Soviet advisers, cold-bloodedly machine-gunned almost the entire male population of the town.

Afghan soldiers had accused the townspeople of collaborating with anti-government Muslim "Mujahideen" fighters hidden in the surrounding pine-forested mountains, eyewitnesses say. The

shooting was ordered by a dark-blond, green-eyed Russian officer who wore in Afghan uniform without rank insignia.

### Potato crop

"You can be sure that next year's potato crop will be a good one," using words to that effect, a senior Soviet military adviser looked on as the town's wailing womenfolk struggled vainly to push past a cordon of soldiers toward the bodies of their slaughtered husbands, brothers, and sons. Survivors say that as they watched, an army bulldozer ploughed the bodies into the soft earth of an open field.

The April 20, 1979, shooting of an estimated 1,170 unarmed males from Kerala, including boys in their early teens, is the first reported case of a mass scale military reprisal against Afghanistan's civilian population since the fighting began almost two years ago. Numerous rumours of mass shootings have previously circulated among anti-government groups, but no corroborating eyewitness evidence has up till now been forthcoming.

The massacre took place before the Soviets invaded Afghanistan in force at the end of last year. It occurred under the regime of President Noor Mohammad Taraki and Prime Minister Hafizullah Amin, when the Soviet presence was beginning to build up. And far more people were killed in this Afghan massacre than when the entire male population of Lidice, Czechoslovakia, was slaughtered during World War Two by the Nazis or when American troops killed civilians in the Vietnamese village of My Lai in March 1968.

Almost ten months later, with

rumours of the massacre filtering down from eastern Pakistan's mountainous but fertile Bajaur region in the restricted tribal areas bordering Kunar province in eastern Afghanistan. This reporter with three others sought to verify the reports.

Kerala lies on the banks of a small tributary just before it forms into the Kunar river in a broad cultivated valley of wheat fields at the foot of the rising snow-capped Hindu Kush mountains. As the crowd flies, the small town of mud and stone houses lies only 12 miles northwest of the ancient mud track that leads from Pakistan into Afghanistan through the Raghani pass.

### Now deserted

Now almost deserted by its almost 5,000 Pushtun inhabitants, Kerala is under Soviet-Afghan military control. But with the regime's soldiers hardly daring to move into the countryside unless accompanied by heavy air support, anti-government forces firmly hold the surrounding hills.

We hoped to at least catch a glimpse of Kerala from the mountains overlooking the Kunar River. But our attempts to slip into eastern Afghanistan in the company of armed Mujahideen guides were twice foiled by Pakistani authorities who adamantly refused to allow us to trek across the rocky Raghani pass. On both occasions, we were escorted back by rifle-carrying police.

But among the more than 33,000 Afghan refugees who have converged on the verdant terraced valleys and scattered smoking villages of Bajaur in Northwest Frontier province, we discovered some 400 families, survivors of the

### Kerala massacre

Sharing accommodations with local armed tribesmen and relatives, or living in spartan government dwellings, many of these families consist only of destitute black-shawled women and dirt-caked children.

Barely 200 of their menfolk survived the killings, they say. Some of them had been absent from the town when the soldiers had arrived; others had succeeded in running the military gauntlet and escaping execution.

Overall corroboration of testimonies by the survivors, many of whom live miles apart, confirms the magnitude of the killings — although the exact number of victims must remain an estimate. There is a general consensus also that the mass slaughter was ordered by the Soviet advisers, some of whom were known by sight to the people of Kerala.

### Eyewitness account

According to the accounts of these survivors and eyewitnesses, what happened is as follows:

On April 20, last year, an Islamic holy Friday, a column of 30 tanks and a number of armoured personnel carriers (APCs) from nearby military garrisons, rolled into Kerala. The day before, there had been heavy fighting between the rebels and government forces. With many townspeople still at home, the vehicles took up position around Kerala with their guns facing the centre of the town.

"All the men were ordered to come to a giant jirga (meeting) to discuss the rebel fighting in the area," explains Mr. Latif. "None of the men were armed. The women and children were herded

into the mosque. There they could hear and see everything that was going on."

To illustrate his description, Mr. Latif hastily draws a map of Kerala on a piece of paper showing its houses, its mosque, the tank and APC positions, as well as the field where the men had assembled. With the vast majority of Kerala's male population gathered in one spot, the Soviet advisers and Afghan officers began loudly to berate them for aiding and abetting the Mujahideen.

"The government soliders were very annoyed about the Mujahideen attacks," said Khalil Ullah a teacher wearing a stained black jacket over his grey pyjama suit. "They knew very well that we had been secretly giving the Mujahideen food, ammunition, shelter and money."

Another teacher, Abdul Hadi, who had managed to slip away after being told by Afghan soldiers that they would all be executed, added: "They were particularly angry because the governor of Kunar had previously called on us all to take up arms against the rebels, but we flatly refused."

With tanks blocking the river-side part of the field, the soldiers pointed their AK-47 automatic rifles at the men and demanded that they shout pro-communist slogans.

"They wanted them to cry 'Hooray for the regime,'" said Mr. Latif, who had helplessly watched the proceedings from nearby. "But instead they all shouted 'Allah o akbar' (God is the greatest)."

### Army photographer

Further incensed, the soliders,

roughly shoved the men into line. An army officer moved forward to take photographs of the assembly.

"They wanted to prove that the men of Kerala were supporters of the Mujahideen and therefore had to die," explained Mr. Latif.

Nabi Mazed Khan, a short and stocky schoolboy who lost his father, uncle, and four cousins in the massacre, describes what happened in the final minutes.

"I accompanied my father to the field to the meeting," says Nabi, standing in front of a large gathering of anti-regime Afghans outside the Bajaur refugee headquarters. Many of the refugees carry guns. Nabi, with his brown wollen cap perched on the back of his loosely cropped hair, looks younger than his 18 years.

"People were afraid and knew that something was going to happen. Some of the men tried to join the women and children in the mosque, but they were turned back at gunpoint."

A military helicopter suddenly emerged from beyond the river and hovered in a stationary position above the field. The senior Soviet adviser on the ground conversed rapidly by field radio with the helicopter. "I became scared and wanted to leave," says Nabi. "I tried to ask commandant (Russian adviser) if I could go, but he ignored me."

Nabi then turned and started to hurry away toward the mosque. He looked back several times. Abruptly, the helicopter swooped away. Orders were shouted and the townspeople were sharply told by the soldiers to crouch down facing the tanks. Behind them stood the armed Afghan soldiers with their guns pointing forward. Several Soviet advisers including the senior officer placed themselves to

the rear. Then the shooting started.

"I was running but turned to look back," says Nabi. "I saw everything. The soldiers were firing their guns and the men were falling to the ground. I could not see my father."

In the confusion, the youth made his way to the mosque without being noticed by the swarm of armed guards who were intently watching the shooting.

### Women's clothes

A few women quickly handed him female clothes to hide in. Several other men also slipped in and tried to disguise themselves in dark chadors.

The firing only lasted five minutes. When the women saw their men being executed, they began screaming and falling their arms. They ran forward holding up holy Korans in their hands for the soldiers to see and pleaded for mercy. They tried to push their way through to the bodies but were warned back by the guards who shot into the air.

Within minutes, the bulldozer appeared on the scene. It began ploughing the bodies into the field. Survivors said that some of those buried were still alive and moving. Several women noticed the army photographer taking more pictures. Bibi Rakhara, a wizened, unveiled woman, lost her husband, four brothers, one son and two nephews in the slaughter. Dejectedly she stands outside a stone building in Bajaur with her nine remaining children at her side. Her face taut with emotion, she describes the massacre. "When the shooting started, we

could see our men falling. We knew what was going to happen. We wanted to reach them to tell them but the soldiers stopped us.

Soldiers then fanned out in the village tracking down the remaining men. Some entered the mosque and tore away the veils suspects. Three or four men we discovered and were dragged screaming down to the field where they were shot.

Only a few escaped. "I was my house when I heard the shooting," says one man gesturing towards the Afghan mountains beyond the ridge. "I could hear the women screaming and really what was happening, so I ran. Near the river, he hid among trees."

Mr. Latif, the traffic policeman, also was fortunate to survive. But as a government official, was assumed to be loyal to Khalq (People's Party) Communist regime of Kabul. Th days later, however, he too fled across the border.

Within hours groups of tearful women and children as well as a handful of stunned male survivors emerged. Together this party group—15 men, 30 women, 20 children—crossed the river by boat and then walked days to Pakistan.

"It was a tragic sight," ex-a Pakistani army major, watched all these wretched women and children trickle over a period of days. Bajaur. They were all we. There was hardly a man left."

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